

# THE EVENING INTELLIGENCER.

VOLUME XVI.

MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896.

NUMBER 12.

## SPAIN HAS A CHANCE.

She Can Redeem Herself by Granting  
Autonomy to Cuba.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Cuban Situation Is Discussed at Very  
Great Length.

## SOME STRONG INTIMATIONS.

Time Not Ripe For Armed Inter-  
vention by United States.

## WILSON TARIFF BILL DEFENDED.

The President Believes If It Were Given  
a Fair Chance Under Favorable  
Circumstances It Would Pro-  
duce Sufficient Revenue.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Cleve-  
land's annual message, delivered to con-  
gress Monday, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:  
As representatives of the people in the  
legislative branch of their government you  
have assembled at a time when the  
strength and excellence of our free institu-  
tions and the fitness of our citizens to  
enjoy popular rule have been again made  
manifest. A political contest involving  
momentous consequences, fraught with fe-  
verish apprehension and creating aggres-  
siveness so intense as to approach bitter-  
ness and passion, has been waged through-  
out our land and determined by the decree  
of free and independent suffrage without  
disturbance of our tranquillity or the least  
sign of weakness in our national struc-  
ture.

In obedience to a constitutional require-  
ment, I herein submit to the congress cer-  
tain information concerning national af-  
fairs with the suggestion of such legisla-  
tion as in my judgment is necessary and  
expedient. To secure brevity and avoid  
tiresome narration, I shall omit many de-  
tails concerning matters within federal  
control which, though by no means unim-  
portant, are more profitably discussed in  
departmental reports. I shall also further  
curtail this communication by omitting a  
minute recital of many minor incidents  
connected with our foreign relations  
which have heretofore found a place in  
executive messages, but are now contain-  
ed in a report of the secretary of state,  
which is herewith submitted.

### HIDEOUS AND BLOODY.

At the outset of a reference to the more  
important matters affecting our relations  
with foreign powers, it would afford me  
satisfaction if I could assure the congress  
that the disturbed condition in Asiatic  
Turkey had, during the past year, as-  
sumed a less hideous and bloody aspect,  
and that either as a consequence of the  
awakening of the Turkish government to  
the demands of humane civilization, or as  
the result of decisive action on the part  
of the great nations having the right by  
treaty to interfere for the protection of  
those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry  
and cruel fanaticism, the shocking fea-  
tures of the situation had been mitigated.

Instead, however, of welcoming a soft-  
ened disposition or protective interven-  
tion, we have been afflicted by continued  
and not unfrequent reports of the wanton  
destruction of homes and the bloody butch-  
ery of men, women and children, made  
martyrs to their profession of Christian  
faith. While none of our citizens in Tur-  
key have thus far been killed or wounded,  
though often in the midst of dreadful  
scenes of danger, their safety in the fu-  
ture is by no means assured. Our govern-  
ment at home and our minister at Constan-  
tinople have left nothing undone to pro-  
tect our missionaries in Ottoman territory,  
who constitute nearly all the individ-  
uals residing there who have a right to  
claim our protection on the score of Amer-  
ican citizenship.

Our efforts in this direction will not be  
relaxed; but the best feeling and sym-  
pathy that have been aroused among our  
people ought not to so far blind their rea-  
son and judgment as to lead them to de-  
mand impossible things. The outbreaks of  
blind fury which lead to murder and pil-  
lage in Turkey occur suddenly and with-  
out notice, and an attempt on our part to  
force such a hostile presence there as  
might be effective for prevention or pro-  
tection would not only be resisted by the  
Ottoman government, but would be re-  
garded as an interruption of their plans  
by the great nations who assert their ex-  
clusive right to intervene in their own  
time and method for the security of life  
and property in Turkey.

### PILLAGE AND DESTRUCTION.

Several naval vessels are stationed in  
the Mediterranean as a measure of cau-  
tion and to furnish all possible relief and  
refuge in case of emergency. We have  
made claims against the Turkish govern-  
ment for the pillage and destruction of  
missionary property at Harput and Ma-  
rash during uprisings at those places.  
Thus far the validity of these demands  
has not been admitted, though our min-  
ister, prior to such outrages and in anti-  
cipation of danger, demanded protection for  
the persons and property of our mission-  
ary citizens in the localities mentioned,  
and notwithstanding that strong evidence  
exists of actual complicity of Turkish sol-  
diers in the work of destruction and rob-  
bery, the facts, as they now appear, do  
not permit us to doubt the justice of these  
claims, and nothing will be omitted to  
bring about their prompt settlement.

A number of Armenian refugees having  
arrived at our ports, an order has lately  
been obtained from the Turkish govern-  
ment permitting the wives and children  
of such refugees to join them here. It is  
hoped that hereafter no obstacle will be  
interposed to prevent the escape of all  
those who seek to avoid the perils which  
threaten them in Turkish dominions.  
Our recently appointed consul to Erzer-  
um is at his post discharging the du-  
ties of his office, though for some unac-  
countable reason his formal exequatur  
from the sultan has not been issued.

I do not believe that the present somber  
prospect in Turkey will be long permitted  
to offend the sight of Christendom. It so  
mars the humane and enlightened civiliza-  
tion that belongs to the close of the nine-  
teenth century that it seems hardly possi-  
ble that the earnest demand of good peo-  
ple throughout the Christian world for its  
corrective treatment will remain unan-  
swered.

### THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues  
with all its perplexities. It is difficult to  
perceive that any progress has thus far  
been made toward the pacification of the  
island, or that the situation of affairs as  
depicted in my last annual message has in  
the least improved. If Spain still holds  
Havana and the seaports and all the con-  
siderable towns, the insurgents still roam  
at will over at least two-thirds of the in-  
land country.

If the determination of Spain to put  
down the insurrection seems but to  
strengthen with the lapse of time, as is  
evinced by her unhesitating devotion of  
largely increased military and naval  
forces to the task, there is much reason  
to believe that the insurgents have gained  
in point of numbers, and character, and  
resources, and are none the less inflexible  
in their resolve not to succumb without  
practically securing the great objects for  
which they took up arms.

If Spain has not yet re-established her  
authority, neither have the insurgents yet  
made good their title to be regarded as an  
independent state. As the contest goes  
on the pretense that civil government ex-  
ists on the island, except so far as Spain  
is about to maintain it, has been practi-  
cally abandoned. Spain does keep on foot  
such a government, more or less imper-  
fectly, in the large towns and their imme-  
diate suburbs. But, that exception being  
made, the entire country is either given  
over to anarchy or is subject to the mili-  
tary occupation of one or the other party.  
It is reported, indeed, on reliable au-  
thority that, at the demand of the com-  
mander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the  
putative Cuban government has now  
given up all attempt to exercise its func-  
tions, leaving that government confessedly  
(what there is the best reason for sup-  
posing it always to have been in fact) a  
government merely on paper.

### NO PITCHED BATTLES.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet  
their antagonists in the open, or in pitch-  
ed battle, prompt and decisive results  
might be looked for, and the immense su-  
periority of the Spanish forces in numbers,  
discipline and equipment could hardly fail  
to tell greatly to their advantage.

But they are called upon to face a foe  
which can choose and does choose its own  
ground, that from the nature of the coun-  
try is visible or invisible at pleasure, and  
that fights only from ambush and when  
all the advantages of position and num-  
bers are on its side.

In a country where all that is indispen-  
sable to life in the way of food, clothing  
and shelter is so easily obtainable, espe-  
cially by those born and bred on the soil,  
it is obvious that there is hardly a limit  
to the time during which hostilities of  
this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile,  
as in all cases of protracted civil strife,  
the passions of the combatants grow more  
and more inflamed and excesses on both  
sides become more frequent and deplora-  
ble.

They are also participated in by bands  
of marauders who, now in the name of  
one party and now in the name of the other,  
as may be the occasion, harry the coun-  
try at will and plunder its wretched in-  
habitants for their own advantage. Such  
a condition of things would inevitably  
entail immense destruction of property,  
even if it were the policy of both parties  
to prevent it as far as practicable.

### WHOLESALE ANNIHILATION.

But while such seemed the original pol-  
icy of the government, it has now appar-  
ently abandoned it and is acting upon the  
same theory as the insurgents, namely,  
that the exigencies of the contest require  
the wholesale annihilation of property,  
that it may not prove of use and advan-  
tage to the enemy.

It is to the same end that, in pursuance  
of general orders, Spanish garrisons are  
now being withdrawn from plantations and  
the rural population required to concen-  
trate itself in the towns. The sure result  
would seem to be that the industrial val-  
ue of the island is fast diminishing and  
that unless there is a speedy and radical  
change in existing conditions it will soon  
disappear altogether. That value consists  
very largely, of course, in its capacity to  
produce sugar, a capacity already much  
reduced by the interruptions to tillage  
which have taken place during the last  
two years.

It is reliably asserted that should these  
interruptions continue during the current  
year, and practically extend, as is now  
threatened, to the entire sugar-producing  
territory of the island, so much time and  
so much money will be required to restore  
the land to its normal productiveness that  
it is extremely doubtful if capital can be  
induced to even make the attempt.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an ad-  
joining country, by nature one of the most  
fertile and charming on the globe, would  
engage the serious attention of the gov-  
ernment and people of the United States  
in any circumstances. In point of fact,  
they have a concern with it which is by  
no means of a wholly sentimental or phi-  
lanthropic character. It lies so near to us  
as to be hardly separated from our terri-  
tory.

Our actual pecuniary interest in it is  
second only to that of the people and gov-  
ernment of Spain. It is reasonably esti-  
mated that at least from \$30,000,000 to  
\$50,000,000 of American capital are in-  
vested in plantations and in railroads,  
mining and other business enterprises on  
the island. The volume of trade between  
the United States and Cuba, which in 1889  
amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1893  
to about \$106,000,000, and in 1894, the year  
before the present insurrection broke out,  
it amounted to nearly \$96,000,000.

### VEZATIONS AND COSTLY.

Besides this large pecuniary stake in the  
fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds  
itself inextricably involved in the present  
contest in other ways both vexatious and  
costly. Many Cubans reside in this coun-  
try and indirectly promote the insurrec-  
tion through the press, by public meetings,  
by the raising of funds and by other means  
which the nature of our institutions and  
the tenor of our laws do not permit to be  
made subjects of criminal prosecutions.  
Some of them, though Cubans at heart  
and in all their feelings and interests,  
have taken out papers as naturalized citi-  
zens of the United States, a proceeding  
resorted to with a view to possible pro-  
tection by this government, and not un-  
naturally regarded with much indignation  
by the country of their origin.

The insurgents are undoubtedly encour-  
aged and supported by the widespread

sympathy the people of this country ar-  
ways and instinctively feel for every  
struggle for the better and freer govern-  
ment, and which, in the case of the more  
adventurous and restless elements of our  
population, leads in only too many in-  
stances to active and personal participa-  
tion in the contest.

The result is that this government is  
constantly called upon to protect Ameri-  
can citizens, to claim damages for inju-  
ries to persons and property, now estimat-  
ed at many millions of dollars, and to ask  
explanations and apologies for the acts of  
Spanish officials whose zeal for the sup-  
pression of the rebellion sometimes blinds  
them to the immunities belonging to the  
unoffending citizens of a friendly power.  
It follows from the same causes that the  
United States is compelled to actively pol-  
ice a long line of seacoast against unlaw-  
ful expeditions, the escape of which the  
utmost vigilance will not always suffice  
to prevent.

### POSITIVE INTERVENTION.

These inevitable entanglements of the  
United States with the rebellion in Cuba,  
the large American property interests af-  
fected, and considerations of philanthropy  
and humanity in general, have led to a  
vehement demand in various quarters for  
some sort of positive intervention on the  
part of the United States.

It was at first proposed that belligerent  
rights should be accorded to the insur-  
gents—a proposition no longer urged be-  
cause an untimely and impractical oper-  
ation clearly perilous and injurious to our  
own interests. It has since been and is  
now sometimes contended that the inde-  
pendence of the insurgents should be recog-  
nized.

But imperfect and restricted as the  
Spanish government of the island may be,  
no other exists there, unless the will of  
the military officer in temporary command  
of a particular district can be dignified as  
a species of government. It is now also  
suggested that the United States should  
buy the island—a suggestion possibly wor-  
thy of consideration if there were any  
evidence of a desire or willingness on the  
part of Spain to entertain such a proposal.

It is urged, finally, that, all other meth-  
ods failing, the existing internecine strife  
in Cuba should be terminated by our in-  
tervention, even at the cost of war be-  
tween the United States and Spain—a war  
which its advocates confidently prophesy  
could be neither large in its proportions  
nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness  
of this forecast need be neither affirmed  
nor denied. The United States has, never-  
theless, a character to maintain as a na-  
tion, which plainly dictates that right and  
not might should be the rule of its con-  
duct.

Further, though, the United States is  
not a nation to which peace is a necessity.  
It is in truth the most pacific of pow-  
ers and desires nothing so much as to live  
in amity with all the world. Its own am-  
ple and diversified domains satisfy all pos-  
sible longings for territory, preclude all  
dreams of conquest, and prevent any cast-  
ing of covetous eyes upon neighboring re-  
gions, however attractive.

### OUR CONDUCT TOWARD SPAIN.

That our conduct towards Spain and her  
dominions has constituted no exception to  
this national disposition is made manifest  
by the course of our government, not only  
thus far during the present insurrection,  
but during the ten years that followed the  
rising at Yara in 1895.  
No other great power, it may safely be  
said, under circumstances of similar per-  
plexity, would have manifested the same  
restraint and the same patient endurance.  
It may also be said that this persistent  
attitude of the United States toward  
Spain in connection with Cuba unques-  
tionably evinces no slight respect and re-  
gard for Spain on the part of the Ameri-  
can people.

They in truth do not forget her connec-  
tion with the discovery of the western  
hemisphere, nor do they underestimate  
the great qualities of the Spanish people,  
nor fail to fully recognize their splendid  
patriotism and their chivalrous devotion  
to the national honor. They view with  
wonder and admiration the cheerful resolu-  
tion with which vast bodies of men are  
sent across thousands of miles of ocean,  
and an enormous debt accumulated, that  
the costly possession of the Gem of the  
Antilles may still hold its place in the  
Spanish crown.

And yet neither the government nor the  
people of the United States have shut  
their eyes to the course of events in Cu-  
ba, nor have failed to realize the existence  
of conceded grievances which have led to  
the present revolt from the authority of  
Spain—grievances recognized by the queen  
regent and by the cortes, voiced by the  
most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish  
statesmen without even regard to party,  
and demonstrated by reforms proposed by  
the executive and approved by the legisla-  
tive branch of the Spanish government.

It is in the assumed temper and disposi-  
tion of the Spanish government to remedy  
these grievances, fortified by influential  
public opinion in Spain, that this govern-  
ment has hoped to discover the most  
promising and effective means of compos-  
ing the present strife with honor and ad-  
vantage to Spain, and with the achieve-  
ment of all reasonable objects of the in-  
surrection.

### Genuine Autonomy.

It would seem that if Spain should offer  
to Cuba genuine autonomy, home rule  
which, while preserving the sovereignty  
of Spain, would satisfy all rational re-  
quirements of her Spanish subjects, there  
should be no just reason why the pacifica-  
tion of the island might not be effected on  
that basis. Such a result would appear to  
be in the true interest of all concerned.  
It would at once stop the conflict which is  
now consuming the resources of the island  
and making it worthless for whichever  
party may ultimately prevail. It would  
keep intact the possessions of Spain with-  
out touching her honor, which will be con-  
sidered rather than impugned by the ade-  
quate redress of admitted grievances.

It would put the prosperity of the island  
and the fortunes of its inhabitants within  
their own control without severing the  
natural and ancient ties which bind them  
to the mother country, and would yet en-  
able them to test their capacity for self-  
government under the most favorable con-  
ditions. It has been objected on the one  
side that Spain should not promise auton-  
omy until her insurgent subjects lay down  
their arms; on the other side, that prom-  
ised autonomy, however liberal, is insuffi-  
cient, because without assurance of the  
promise being fulfilled.

But the reasonableness of a requirement  
by Spain of unconditional surrender on  
the part of the insurgent Cubans before  
their autonomy is conceded is not alto-  
gether apparent. It ignores important  
features of the situation—the stability two  
years' duration has given to the insurrec-  
tion, the feasibility of its indefinite pro-  
longation in the nature of things, and, as  
shown by past experience, the utter and

imminent ruin or the island unless the  
present strife is speedily composed; above  
all, the rank abuses which all parties in  
Spain, all branches of her government and  
all her leading public men concede to ex-  
ist and profess a desire to remove.

During such circumstances to withhold  
the proffer of needed reforms until the  
parties demanding them put themselves at  
its mercy by throwing down their arms  
has the appearance of neglecting the  
greatest of perils and inviting suspicion as  
to the sincerity of any professed willing-  
ness to grant reforms. The objection on  
behalf of the insurgents—that promised  
reforms can not be relied upon—must of  
course be considered, though we have no  
right to assume and no reason for assum-  
ing that anything Spain undertakes to do  
for the relief of Cuba will not be done ac-  
cording to both the spirit and the letter  
of the undertaking.

### PROPOSITION TO SPAIN.

Nevertheless, all realizing that suspi-  
cions and precautions on the part of the  
weaker of two combatants are always  
natural and not always justifiable—being  
sincerely desirous in the interest of both  
as well as on its own account that the  
Cuban problem should be solved with the  
least possible delay—it was intimated by  
this government to the government of  
Spain some months ago, if satisfactory  
measure of home rule were tendered the  
Cuban insurgents and would be accepted  
by them upon a guaranty of its execution,  
the United States would endeavor to find  
a way not objectionable to Spain of fur-  
nishing such guaranty.

While no definite response to this in-  
timation has yet been received from the  
Spanish government, it is believed to be  
not altogether unwelcome, while, as al-  
ready suggested, no reason is perceived  
why it should not be approved by the in-  
surgents. Neither party can fail to see  
the importance of early action, and both  
must realize that to prolong the present  
state of things for even a short period  
will add enormously to the time and labor  
and expenditure necessary to bring about  
the industrial recuperation of the island.

It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all  
grounds that earnest efforts for healing  
the breach between Spain and the insur-  
gents, upon the lines above indicated,  
may be at once inaugurated and pushed to  
an immediate and successful issue. The  
friendly attitude of the United States ei-  
ther in the manner above outlined or in any  
other way consistent with our constitu-  
tion and our laws, will always be at the  
disposal of either party.

Whatever circumstances may arise our  
policy and our interests would constrain  
us to object to the acquisition of the is-  
land or an interference with its control by  
any other power.

### OUR PATIENCE MAY BE EXHAUSTED.

It should be added that it cannot be rea-  
sonably assumed that the hitherto expect-  
ed attitude of the United States will be  
indefinitely maintained. While we are an-  
xious to accord all due respect to the sov-  
ereignty of Spain, we cannot view the  
pending conflict in all its features, and  
properly apprehend our inevitably close  
relations to it, and its possible results,  
without considering that by the course  
of events we may be drawn into such an  
unusual and unprecedented condition as  
will fix a limit to our patient waiting for  
Spain to end the contest, either alone and  
in her own way, or with our friendly co-  
operation.

When the inability of Spain to deal suc-  
cessfully with the insurrection has be-  
come manifest and it is demonstrated that  
her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all  
purposes of its rightful existence, and  
when a hopeless struggle for its re-estab-  
lishment has degenerated into a strife  
which means nothing more than the use-  
less sacrifice of human life and the utter  
annihilation of the very subject-matter of  
the conflict, a situation will be presented  
in which our obligations to the sovereignty  
of Spain will be superseded by higher ob-  
ligations which we can hardly hesitate to  
recognize and discharge.

### DUTY OF UNITED STATES.

Deferring the choice of ways and meth-  
ods until the time for action arrives, we  
should make them depend upon the pre-  
cise conditions then existing; and they  
should not be determined upon without  
giving careful heed to every consideration  
involving our honor and interest, or the  
international relations of the United States.  
We face the contingencies suggested, or  
the situation is by other incidents impera-  
tively changed, we should continue in the  
line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus  
in all circumstances exhibiting our obedi-  
ence to the requirements of public law  
and our regard for the duty enjoined upon  
us by the position we occupy in the fam-  
ily of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that  
may arise should plainly lead us to  
avoid creating either through a care-  
less disregard of present duty or even  
an undue stimulation and ill-timed ex-  
pression of feeling. But I have deemed it  
not amiss to remind the congress that a  
time may arrive when action policy and  
care for our interests as well as a regard  
for the interests of other nations and their  
citizens, joined by considerations of hu-  
manity and a desire to see a rich and fer-  
tile country, intimately related to us, saved  
from complete devastation, will con-  
strain our government to such actions.

### THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

The Venezuelan boundary question has  
ceased to be a matter of difference be-  
tween Great Britain and the United  
States, their respective governments hav-  
ing agreed upon the substantial provisions  
of a treaty between Great Britain and  
Venezuela, submitting the whole contro-  
versy to arbitration. The provisions of  
the treaty are so eminently just and fair  
that the assent of Venezuela thereto may  
confidently be anticipated.

Negotiations for a treaty of general  
arbitration for all differences between  
Great Britain and the United States are  
advanced and promise to reach a success-  
ful consummation at an early date. The  
scheme of examining applicants for cer-  
tain consular positions to test their com-  
petency and fitness, adopted under an ex-  
ecutive order issued on the 20th day of Sep-  
tember, 1895, has fully demonstrated the  
usefulness of this innovation. In connec-  
tion with this plan of examination, pro-  
motions and transfers of deserving in-  
cumbents have been quite extensively  
made, with excellent results.

### CONSULAR SYSTEM.

Seven were appointed to places not in-  
cluded in the order of September 20, 1895,  
and four appointments, as above stated,  
involved no change of incumbency.  
The inspection of consular offices, pro-  
vided for by an appropriation for that pur-  
pose at the last session of the congress,  
has been productive of such wholesome ef-  
fects that I hope this important work will  
in the future be continued. I know of  
nothing that can be done with the same  
slight expense so improving to the service.  
I desire to repeat the recommendation con-  
tained in my last annual message, in favor  
of providing, at public expense, official resi-  
dences for our ambassadors and minis-  
ters at foreign capitals.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

The secretary of the treasury reports  
that during the fiscal year ended June 30,  
1896, the receipts of the government from  
all sources amounted to \$46,475,408.73. Dur-  
ing the same period its expenditures were  
\$46,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures  
over receipts thus amounting to \$23,245,  
\$46.70. The ordinary expenditures during  
the year were \$1,015,822.21 less than during

the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts  
mentioned there was derived from cus-  
toms the sum of \$190,021,751.67, and from  
internal revenue, \$146,830,615.55. The re-  
ceipts from customs show an increase of  
\$7,833,134.22 over those from the same source  
for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and  
the receipts from internal revenue an in-  
crease of \$3,554,557.91.

### THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The cost of collecting our internal rev-  
enue was 2.75 per cent, as against 2.81 per  
cent, for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
1895. The total production of distilled spir-  
its, exclusive of fruit brandies, was 86,-  
588,708 taxable gallons, being an increase of  
6,665,918 gallons over the preceding year.  
There was also an increase of 1,443,676  
gallons of spirits, precluded from fruit,  
as compared with the preceding year. The  
number of barrels of beer produced was  
35,539,250, as against 33,589,754 produced in  
the preceding fiscal year, being an in-  
crease of 2,249,466 barrels.

### GOLD EXPORTS.

The total amount of gold exported dur-  
ing the last fiscal year was \$12,409,947, and  
of silver, \$90,541,670, being an increase of  
\$45,941,466 of gold and \$13,246,334 of silver  
over the exportations of the preceding fis-  
cal year. The imports of gold were \$33,-  
555,965, and of silver, \$22,171,186, being \$2,-  
859,686 less of gold and \$3,566,007 more of sil-  
ver than during the preceding year.

The total stock of metallic money in the  
United States at the close of the last fis-  
cal year ended on the 30th day of June,  
1896, was \$1,228,326,055, of which \$30,537,944  
was in gold and \$626,728,071 in silver.

### MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.

On the first day of November, 1896, the  
total stock of money of all kinds in the  
country was \$2,285,410,500, and the amount  
in circulation, not including that in the  
treasury holdings, was \$1,267,055,65, being  
\$2.63 per cent upon an estimated popula-  
tion of 71,402,000.

The production of the precious metals in  
the United States during the calendar  
year, 1895, is estimated to have been 2,-  
254,760 fine ounces of gold, of the value of  
\$46,610,000, and 55,727,000 fine ounces of sil-  
ver, of the commercial value of \$36,445,900,  
and the coinage value of \$72,051,000.

The estimated production of these metals  
throughout the world during the same  
period was 6,838,821 fine ounces of gold,  
amounting to \$146,235,700 in value, and 183,-  
189,249 fine ounces of silver, of the com-  
mercial value of \$110,654,000, and of the  
coinage value of \$218,738,100, according to  
our ratio. The coinage of these metals in  
the various countries of the world during  
the same calendar year amounted to \$22,-  
701,438 in gold and \$121,606,219 in silver.

### OUR COINAGE.

The total coinage at the mints of the  
United States during the fiscal year ended  
June 30, 1896, amounted to \$71,168,468.52,  
of which \$3,878,480 was in gold coins and \$12,-  
309,878.52 in standard silver dollars, sub-  
sidiary coins and minor denominations.

The number of national banks organized  
from the time the law authorizing their  
action was passed up to October 31, 1896,  
was 5631 and 3679 were at the date last men-  
tioned in active operation, having author-  
ized capital stock of \$650,014,595, held by  
288,602 shareholders, and circulating notes  
amounting to \$211,412,620.

The total outstanding circulating notes  
of all national banks, on the 31st day of  
October, 1896, amounted to \$24,558,807,  
including redeemed, but fully secured notes  
of banks insolvent, and in process of liqui-  
dation.

The increase in national bank circulation  
during the year ending on that day was  
\$21,099,429. On October 6, 1896, when the  
condition of national banks was last re-  
ported, the total resources of the 3679  
active institutions was \$2,363,685,313.82,  
which included \$1,893,268,839.31 in loans and  
discounts, and \$362,165,733.85 in money of  
all kinds on hand. Of their liabilities, \$1,-  
597,811,088 was due to holders of deposi-  
tories and \$205,944,019 consisted of outstand-  
ing circulating notes.

### THE IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants arriving in  
the United States during the fiscal year  
was 342,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted  
to land and 2799 were debarred on various  
grounds prescribed by laws and returned  
to the countries whence they came. At the  
expense of the steamship companies by  
which they were brought in. The increase  
in immigration over the preceding year  
amounted to 84,731.

There arrived from Japan during the  
year only 11,100 immigrants, and it is the  
opinion of the immigration authorities  
that the apprehension heretofore existing  
to some extent of a large immigration  
from Japan to the United States is with-  
out any substantial foundation.

### ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The organized militia numbers 112,879  
men. The appropriation for its support by  
the several states approximates \$2,300,000  
annually, and \$400,000 is contributed by  
the general government. Investigation  
shows these troops to be usually well  
drilled and inspired with much military  
interest, but in many instances they are  
so deficient in proper arms and equipment  
that a sudden call to active duty would  
find them inadequately prepared for field  
service. I therefore recommend that  
prompt measures be taken to remedy this  
condition, and that every encouragement  
be given to this deserving body of unpaid  
and voluntary citizen soldiers, upon whose  
assistance we must largely rely in time  
of trouble.

It is gratifying to note the satisfactory  
results that have followed the inaugura-  
tion of the new system provided for by  
the act of May 28, 1896, under which cer-  
tain federal officials are compensated by

### SALARIES INSTEAD OF FEES.

</

# EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
**ROSSER & MCCARTHY,**  
 Proprietors.  
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICES OF DAILY.  
 One month..... 25 | Three months..... 75  
 Six months..... \$1.50 | One year..... \$3.00  
**TELEPHONE 46.**  
 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896.

ACTING GOVERNOR WORTHINGTON still has that "pardon mill" in good running order.

THE State Treasury was given a big boost Monday. Sheriff Pfanz, of Jefferson County, paid in \$243,000.

WHAT will some of the newspapers have to talk about when Governor Bradley disposes of that "extra session" question?

ANOTHER Republican journal is troubled over the "financial question." The Frankfort Capital, Governor Bradley's personal organ so a dispatch states, suspended publication Monday. The Governor can now fall back upon the Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE Governor is being importuned to offer rewards for the tollgate raiders in Central Kentucky. Why don't the county officials of the counties where the lawlessness prevails do their duty? If they will but do what the occasion demands, it will not be necessary to call on the State.

IT is worth while quoting from the Mercantile and Financial Times the following:

"During the first nine months of the present year we exported more than \$2,750,000 worth of American bicycles, and our exports of typewriting machines are now running over \$100,000 a month.

"Such heavy increases as these in single items of our exports indicate unmistakably the lines of our future leadership in international trade. On low grade goods we may have to make concessions to the competition of cheap labor, but on everything that requires skill and brains we are easily first among manufacturing nations.

"Already the greatest manufacturing nation of the world, we ought to become greatest in international trade. That supremacy is within our reach. We can have it whenever we make up our minds to take it."

## PERSONAL.

—Mr. J. C. Mayo, of Paintsville, was at the Central Monday.

—Hon. A. O. Stanley, of Flemingsburg, was in Maysville Monday.

—Mr. James Shannon, of Cincinnati, is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Kane, Jr., of Vine street.

—Miss Margaret Ingles, of Paris, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cummings, of Limestone street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Slattery, of Bourbon County, have been visiting relatives here for the past few days.

—Mrs. Sallie Fronk, of Forest avenue, attended the funeral of the late Charles Berry, of Elizaville, and will visit relatives at Georgetown before returning home.

—Mr. John A. Logan and son, of Poplar Plains, and Messrs. William Collins and William Molloy, of Flemingsburg, were at the Central last night on their way to Cincinnati.

—Covington Commonwealth, Monday: "Mrs. F. A. Hays, of Maysville, is the guest of her son, Mr. William Hays, at Ormsby. Mrs. Hays came especially at this time to attend the funeral services of the late Mr. Hanson Worthington. She will leave for her home this afternoon."

—The following news comes from Lebanon, Ky.: "Mrs. A. J. Grundy and her sister, Miss Cetta McElroy, entertained this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Hunter Mason, of Third avenue, Louisville, and Mrs. Jerry Caldwell, of Danville, Ky. The reception was held at Grundyana, the country home, which is situated one and a half miles from town. The invitations ran up in the hundreds including all the 400 of this and neighboring counties, and never did fair woman make a handsomer appearance."

### The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at J. James Wood's drug store.

### C. and O. Employees Must Keep Out of Saloons.

A special from Hinton, W. Va., says the Chesapeake and Ohio has revived an order that all employees of the road who are observed entering saloons or using intoxicating liquor will be dismissed.

CONTRACTOR MARTIN, of the penitentiary chair plant, has just paid into the State Treasury \$23,000 for chairs.

# CONGRESS CONVENES.

The Senate and House Again Ready For Business.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RECEIVED.

It Is Read in Both Houses After Which an Adjournment Is Taken.—Ex-Speaker Crisp's Death Announced in the House and Appropriate Resolutions Adopted. No Business of Any Kind Transacted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The United States senate began the second session of the Fifty-fourth congress with crowded galleries and with that accompaniment of activity and of greeting that usually attends the reassembling of congress. But the upper branch of congress never puts aside its dignity, and the meeting developed no demonstrations or dramatic incidents.

The reading of the president's message was the feature of the proceedings and beyond this, no attempt was made to enter upon the business of the session. To many of the foreign representatives occupying the diplomatic gallery the message had special interest and significance owing to the part they had taken in the conspicuous foreign events to which the president referred. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and the new Turkish minister, Moustapha Bey, were present.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, was not in attendance during the day, but two of the secretaries of the Spanish legation carefully noted the references to the Cuban conflict. Minister Hatch of Hawaii and Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, were attentive listeners, although the message contained no reference to the Hawaiian Islands.

The diplomatic gallery was vacated as soon as the foreign questions referred to in the message had been read.

On the floor of the senate printed copies of the message were distributed and these gave the senators opportunity to read the salient features instead of listening to them. As a result there was scant attention after the reading had proceeded beyond the first half hour.

The reading of the message closed at 3:35 p. m., having taken just 1 hour and 50 minutes. The president's closing reference to trusts and monopolies was carefully followed by Mr. Sherman, author of the anti-trust law, to which the president referred.

After the usual formality of laying the message on the table, the senate, on motion of Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) adjourned.

## IN THE HOUSE.

### Resolutions on the Death of Ex-Speaker Crisp Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—While the scenes attending the opening of the house were both brilliant and interesting in the crowds that thronged the galleries and the conspicuous personages present, the proceedings themselves were dull and spiritless, being distinctly routine. The house met, the chaplain invoked the divine blessing on the work of the session, the roll was called, a committee consisting of Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Turner of Georgia, was appointed to wait on the president and the latter's annual communication was read.

The reading consumed 1 hour and 40 minutes. It was Mr. Cleveland's farewell message, and there was much curiosity as to his views on Cuba especially, but there was no demonstration either of approval or dissent throughout its reading.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) informally announced the untimely death of his late colleague, ex-Speaker Crisp, and stated that at some future day he would ask the house to fix a day for paying tribute "to his distinguished character and eminent public service."

A resolution presented by him reciting that the house had heard with profound regret the announcement of Mr. Crisp's death was adopted, after which, at 3:45 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the house immediately adjourned.

### Resolutions of Respect.

We the committee appointed by the Orangeburg school to draft resolutions of respect to Haidee Roe, who departed this life November 27, 1896, beg leave to report, as follows:

WHEREAS, An all wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed schoolmate, Haidee Roe, we humbly submit to His wisdom and knowledge. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the loss of Haidee the members of our school have lost a kind and affectionate friend, the school, a faithful and studious pupil and an intellectual and Christian example, and

Resolved, That our sincere sympathies are extended to all the relatives and friends in this their great sorrow, realizing that the mother has lost an obedient and affectionate daughter, the brothers and sisters a loving sister and all of us a true and faithful friend.

Resolved, That we, the remaining pupils of the Orangeburg school, do not forget that while we mourn the death of our friend Haidee, that we too will sooner or later be called upon to pass from earth away; therefore let us emulate her virtues and high Christian character, and live so we may meet her in an unbroken school before Christ, the great Teacher of all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family and another copy be kept in the archives of our school.

LELIA HERBERT,  
 LAURA MASON,  
 MARY E. DICKSON,  
 LUCY ROSE,  
 NANNIE KENNAN,  
 WILLIE C. CAMPBELL.

Committee.

The workman often eats his lunch on the same bench where he does his work. The office man turns his desk into a dining-table. Neither gets the out of doors exercise he needs, neither takes the proper time for eating. It is small wonder that the digestion of both gets out of order. In such cases Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets come to their assistance by aiding nature in taking care of the food.

The cause of nine-tenths of the sickness of the world is constipation. From this one cause come indigestion; disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys; biliousness, headaches, flatulency, heartburn, impurity of the blood and the serious complications that follow. To begin with, constipation is a little thing, and a little thing will cure it. The "Pleasant Pellets" are tiny, sugar-coated granules. They will perfectly cure the worst case of constipation and indigestion. If the druggist tries to sell you some other pills that pay him greater profit, just think of what will best pay you.

ACCIDENT ins. tickets. W. R. Warder.

# Boils FIVE DOLLARS.

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or when ever there is any indication of

## Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

## Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine."

Mrs. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
 Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.  
 Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

## COUNTY CULLINGS.

Items Picked Up by the Bulletin's Correspondents in Mason and Elsewhere.

### GERMANTOWN.

Miss Mollie Duzan, of Aberdeen, O., is the guest of Mrs. Will Kabler.

Elder Campbell, of Lexington, will preach at the Christian Church on next Sunday.

Lou Combs, a very popular colored man of our town, died at the infirmary on Sunday morning.

John J. Kirk has rented and will move this week into the brick, corner of Broadway and Main.

James Bishop and family have moved in with his son-in-law, Prof. Curry, until he can purchase property to suit him.

Persimmons are plenty and very fine since the freezes, and people from Mason are helping the opossums to make way with them.

Wm. Stiles, agent for Liggett & Myers, the great tobacco firm of St. Louis, is at his father's, Landlord Stiles, as is also his grandchild, Mrs. Maggie Dawson, and husband.

Rev. Welburn was greeted by large and attentive congregations, morning and evening of the Sabbath. As announced previously services will continue and he will be assisted by Rev. Wallace, of Mt. Olivet.

The little kids composing the juvenile missionary society were greeted with quite an audience on Sunday evening, and right well were they entertained by the exercise. They promise us a public entertainment in the near future.

Quite a company of the friends of Prof. Curry were invited to his residence on last Monday evening to rejoice with him and his family on the annual return of his natal day. After a most elegant supper of delicious edibles, tastefully served, the evening passed pleasantly by with music and various games, and all left wishing for the Prof. and his family many happy returns of a similar anniversary.

On Friday evening a goodly number of old and young assembled at the home of T. M. Dora to enjoy a musical given by the pupils of Miss Daisy Pollock. Those of her class who performed and sung to the great delight of the friends were Misses Florence and Katie Fowler, Dora Renaker, Bessie Gallagher and Gertrude Pollock. Miss Mary Dimmitt gave a delightful recitation. The company present were highly entertained and left with a firm conviction that the musical reputation of the place that gave to the world such celebrities as Marie Decca and others will not suffer while in the keeping of Miss Daisy.

### PLUMVILLE.

Miss Rena Mae Coryell is visiting relatives at Maysville.

Mr. C. M. Redman, who has been quite ill for the past week, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. J. L. Cruey and daughter, Miss Annie, were shopping at Manchester Monday of last week.

Mr. Stephen Valentine and Miss Hattie Power visited friends at Forman's Springs Thanksgiving day.

Miss Lou Yancey, who has been critically ill for the past few months, we are glad to report is improving.

Miss Annie Stubblefield has returned to her home after a week's visit with friends at "Orchard Farm."

Mrs. J. N. Lynch, of Maysville, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her mother, Mrs. Julia Stubblefield, of near Rectorville.

Mr. S. B. Tully, the polite and gentlemanly night operator of the C. and O. at Springdale, Mr. C. G. Degman, Mr. E. L. Cobb and Miss Tillie Applegate, all of Springdale, were recent Plumville visitors.

The two week's protracted meeting here closed with eleven additions to the church. The meeting was conducted by the pastor and Elder Bolling, one of the most eloquent preachers and also President of the Kentucky Christian Conference.

### SPRINGDALE.

Elder T. P. Degman went to Plumville Sunday. John Dean, of Washington, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Several of our young folks are attending the protracted meeting at Fearis.

'Squire Grigsby, of Sardis, was visiting the family of T. P. Degman Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Issaiah Holt went to Maysville Saturday to visit her brother, Park Huffman. Though Mrs.

Start our Jacket and Cape prices, and not too much to pay for the hand-somest garments, either, even should it reach \$20. We want your trade, and we know the only way to hold it, and the getting's nothing if we can't keep it, is to give you big value for your dollars. We are not selling ordinary wraps for \$10 and \$12, but special values that came to us at a discount.

## HANDKERCHIEFS.

Very handsome stock for Christmas selling. The small priced lots have a share, too, 60c. a dozen—good every-day hemstitched handkerchiefs, soft finish, \$1.25 a dozen. Pretty scalloped edge, hemstitched and embroidered, sheer quality, \$1.75 a dozen. Pure linen, hemstitched, hand embroidered in each corner. Also pure linen handkerchiefs, with handsome open work initial hand embroidered.

## STACKS OF UNDERWEAR.

Not a shoddy garment among them. We'll sell you only honest Underwear. Our fleece lined Vests and Drawers at 25c. each or combination at 50c. All wool white and natural Vests and Drawers \$1 each, are unequaled in this market. A full line of Men's and Children's Underwear.

## HOSIERY.

The secret of our great success in this department is selling only reliable goods. Jobby, trashy stuff we give a wide berth, and if you have ever bought from us you know our prices are as right as our stock. We have some fancy boxed goods for practical Christmas givers, \$1 a box of three pairs. Also some dainty conceits in Silk Hosiery, black and colored, at 50c. and \$1.00.

## COLOR DRESS STUFFS.

If you have Dress Goods to buy it seems almost imperative you should take advantage of these offerings. Couldn't touch them a month ago at these prices. There will be busy buying, and you out to be among the buyers. Fancy Scotch Novelties, 25c. a yard; Silk and Wool mixtures, 45c. a yard; Scotch Heather mixtures, 45c. a yard; Two-toned Etamines, 50c. a yard; Canvas Weaves, 50c. a yard.

# D. HUNT & SON.

## The Best Dollar

LASTS LONGEST, AND WE GIVE THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH . . . . .

## OUR CHINA AND QUEENSWARE

Are guaranteed to be precisely as represented; the dollars paid for it last because the goods last. We are making special drives on Chamber Sets this week. Call in.

## C. D. RUSSELL & CO., "The Chinamen."



**IT TICKLES YOU**  
 THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET FROM  
**LIGHTNING HOT DROPS.**  
**CURES** Colic, Cramps, Diarrhea, Flux, Cholera, Morbus, Nausea, Chances of Water, etc.  
**HEALS** Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Bites of Animals, Serpents, Bugs, etc.  
**BREAKS UP** Bad Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, etc.  
**SMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD, DOES GOOD—EVERY TIME.**  
 Sold Everywhere at 25c and 50c Per Bottle. No Retail, No Pay.  
 50c size contains two and one half times as much as 25c bottle.  
**HERB MEDICINE CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.**

Holt is about thirty years old, and was born and raised within eight miles of that city, this is her first visit there.

Elder T. E. White preached an excellent sermon at Bethany Church Sunday to a large audience, after which he was presented with one of the most beautiful quilts it has ever been our lot to see.

Miss Amy Goddard is preparing an entertainment and Christmas tree at her school for Christmas Eve.

### Be Sure You Are Right

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

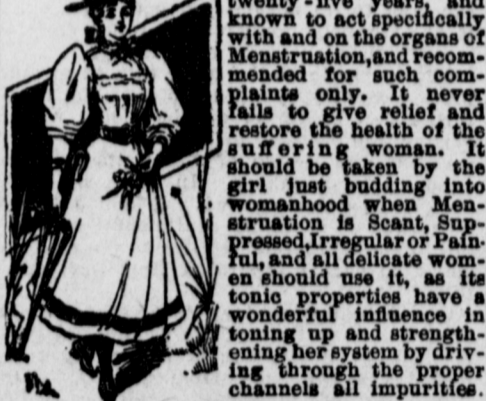
Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

## LADIES WHO SUFFER

From any complaint peculiar to their sex—such as Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation—are soon restored to health by

## Bradfield's Female Regulator

It is a combination of remedial agents which has been used with the greatest success for more than twenty-five years, and known to act specifically with and on the organs of Menstruation, and recommended for such complaints only. It never fails to give relief and restore the health of the suffering woman. It should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood when Menstruation is scant, Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, as its tonic properties have a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.



THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.  
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman a position to do general housework. Apply at 226 West Third street. 8-3t

WANTED—To buy a good milk cow. Apply to R. A. CARR at Magnolia Mills, East Fourth street, Maysville. 5-3t

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and four lots at a bargain. Easy terms. Apply to FRANK DEVINE, agent. 9-dtf

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The house and shop at Tuckahoe, Ky. Is the best stand in the county for a good smith and wood-workman. Call on or address J. J. HAGGERTY, Tuckahoe, Ky. 12tf

## LOST.

LOST—Sunday night a diamond set, between the First Presbyterian Church and the post-office. A liberal reward if returned to this office.

LOST—Saturday in this city, \$90, four \$20 bills and one \$10 bill. Return to this office and receive liberal reward.

## YOU SHOULD BUY YOUR Christmas Jewelry AT

# LANGE'S, CINCINNATI.

We have the newest and handsomest selection of Fine Jewelry, perfect Diamonds, artistic Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Opera Glasses, Gold Specs, Umbrellas and Cane, Gold Pens, Pencils, Tooth-picks, Novelties and anything in the jewelry line at lower prices than ever known before. Call early to avoid the afternoon rush.

## H. LANGE,

Corner Vine Street and Arcade, CINCINNATI, O.

## Confidence

BEING RESTORED

Makes money plentiful. We are prepared to offer CASH buyers special inducements on everything good to eat for Thanksgiving dinner. Your orders solicited for

## TURKEY,

and all kinds of Dressed Poultry, OYSTERS, Celery and Cranberries.

## CUMMINS & REDMOND.

## QUALITY

The first thing to be considered when buying CANDY; after that comes the question of price. If you get it at . . . .

## TRAXEL'S.

the first thing is guaranteed, the second speaks for itself. Drop in and see for yourself.

# WHAT

CAN BE MORE

GRATIFYING



To a merchant than that his efforts to please the public are appreciated? The crowds that are flocking to our house during our CUT PRICE "money-raising" sale testify that we keep faith with the public. It MUST also be gratifying to you to secure such bargains in GOOD CLOTHING as we give you in this sale. To keep you on the right track, we will again mention a few of the best values we offer—

Substantial, Good Wearing Children's Suits, worth \$2.50.....\$1.45  
All Wool Children's Suits, made to sell at \$4.50..... 2.40  
Best Imported English Cheviot Children's Suits, worth \$6.50, 4.50  
Mens' All Wool Single and Double Breasted Cheviot Sack Suits, in blue, grey and brown, never sold under \$8.50..... 4.90  
Mens' Best Washington Mills Cheviot Suits, regular price \$12.50..... 8.75  
Splendid English Clay Worsted Dress Suits..... 8.75  
Finest Imported Clay Worsted Suits, equal to custom made.....12.50

Lack of space forbids enumerating hundreds of other big bargains. INTELLIGENT customers examine OUR lines before they buy elsewhere. Please remember that these prices mean CASH when the goods are taken away.

## HECHINGER & CO., ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

### WILL QUIT THE WEED.

Bath County Farmers Can Not Dispose of Their Tobacco at a Profit.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 5.—Jerry Stevens, a prominent tobacco grower of near Owingsville, Bath County, while here today stated that there are many farmers of that county who had two and three years' accumulation of tobacco on hand, having been unable to dispose of it at rates admitting of a profit.

Most of these men will give attention next year to other crops.

Stevens attributes these conditions to the increased acreage in new fields, where the producers have yet to learn that tobacco raising is not so profitable as is generally believed.

### Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired-out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c. or \$1 per bottle at J. J. Wood's drug store.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Caroline Baber and husband to Richard Combs and Harriet Combs, a lot on south side of Fourth street; consideration \$212.50.

W. S. Watson and wife to Thomas Watson, undivided half interest in ninety acres on North Fork; consideration \$935.

Robert Watson and wife to Thomas Watson, twenty acres on Shannon; consideration \$300.

Edna Stewart to Jas. R. Roberson, a lot in Mayslick; consideration \$30.

### Masonic Officers Chosen.

At the annual election of Confidence Lodge No. 52, F. and A. M., held last night, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

W. M.—S. T. Hickman.  
S. W.—C. J. Collins.  
J. W.—E. H. Binzel.  
S. D.—Dr. W. S. Yazell.  
J. D.—F. O. Barkley.  
Treasurer—J. C. Loral.  
Secretary—G. H. Martin.

### An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

### Notice P. O. S. of A.

All members of Washington Camp No. 3, P. O. S. of A., are earnestly requested to attend regular meeting Wednesday night, December 9th. Business of importance. By order of camp.

BYRON RUDY, President.

W. R. RUDY, Recording Secretary.

### Fiscal Court to Meet.

A special meeting of the Fiscal Court will be held Tuesday, December 15th, to consider the acceptance and purchase of turnpike roads, and attend to any other business that may be presented.

PEPPER and sage at Chenoweth's.

BUCKWHEAT and pancake flour.—Calhoun's.

MERCER County voted in favor of local option Saturday by 400 majority.

BORN, to the wife of Mr. Robert Holliday, of Paducah, a fine ten-pound son.

A C. and O. train near Mt. Sterling killed twelve large cattle, and was not derailed.

THE rate of State taxation will likely be increased from 42½ to 50 or 55 cents on the \$100.

MCCLANAHAN & SHEA will occupy their handsome and commodious new quarters about the first of January.

Xmas presents; we have them to suit you, also your pocket book. Call and see them at Chenoweth's drug store.

F. DEVINE, agent for Fred W. Bauer, sold a house and lot in the Sixth ward, Monday, to Lizzie Gray, colored, for \$550.

MR. ROBERT B. GRAHAM, aged twenty-one, and Miss Nannie B. Gresham, aged seventeen, of Fleming County, were married Monday by Judge Hutchins.

MRS ISAIAH HOLT, of Springdale, made her first visit to Maysville last Saturday. She is about thirty years old, and was born and raised within eight miles of this city.

LEE JENKINS, who four years ago shot and killed G. W. Ramsey in Lexington and received a life sentence therefor, was pardoned Friday by Lieutenant Governor Worthington.

THE C. and O. earnings for the fourth week of November showed an increase of \$57,593. The decrease for the month was \$22,932. From July 1st to date the increase \$51,947.

ONE shipments from Bath County will be greatly increased to the Ashland iron plants this month, it is said, by reason of the expected completion of the branch road to the new mines.

DR. A. GOLDSTEIN, the old and well known optician of Louisville, is still busily engaged at the Central Hotel, and our citizens should embrace this opportunity to procure glasses accurately adjusted to their eyes.

MR. J. J. PERRINE made the following sales of tobacco on the Cincinnati market a few days ago: For a party named Rebiner, one hoghead at \$19.25, and one hoghead at \$18; for Mr. Micheal Byron one hoghead of red at \$7.50.

EVERY one who who sees P. J. Murphy's stock of diamonds and gold watches is surprised that such a large stock is carried in this city. Now he will give another surprise and that is the low prices at which he is selling them. Call and learn his prices before buying.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. James Wood.

## MARGARET REID KACKLEY.

European Critics Predict For Her a Great Future—Something of Her Wonderful Success.

[Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.]

Cincinnati lovers of music and grand opera will be pleased to learn of the marvelous progress made by Miss Margaret Reid, who, it will be remembered, made her first and only appearance before a Cincinnati audience three years ago with the Bostonians. Miss Reid was leading soprano of this popular company during one short Western trip, signing an agreement with them for one season only, prior to her return to Paris for the completion of her studies. Her career has been remarkable from the first, and musical critics of Paris, London and St. Petersburg predict for her a great future, if her present good health and wonderful improvement continues.

In Paris her studies were commenced, and have continued for the past six years under the direction of Mme. Leonard, teacher of the famous diva. In 1890 Mme. Leonard made a severe test of Miss Reid's voice, and at the conclusion of it enthusiastically embraced her, and placing a kiss on her forehead, christened her "La Petite Patti."

Miss Reid was brought to sing before the late Mr. Grau, of opera fame, which resulted in her very unexpected debut in grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, the same season, as Ophelia, in Ambrose Thomas' "Hamlet." The cast had been originally arranged with Miss Van Zant as Ophelia, the great LaSalle in the title role and Edouardo de Reszke as King. Miss Van Zant was taken ill on the morning of the day the opera was to have been produced, and Miss Reid, who had been carefully tutored in the same by Vianesi, was chosen by Mr. Grau to take her place, although with much apprehension, but LaSalle, De Reszke and other members of the company having expressed their willingness, she was allowed to go on. Opera-goers in New York were that night treated to a surprise, and when the famous mad scene was rendered the enthusiasm was tremendous, while the next day the entire musical world was talking of her success.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Duley & Baldwin.

FRESH oysters, can and bulk, at Martin Bros'.

PURE pepper and sage at Chenoweth's drug store.

Go to W. F. Power's for fine cooking and heating stoves at prices that are right.

LEXINGTON is so well pleased with brick streets that she will construct more of them.

FOR a full line of X-mas presents, fancy and toilet articles, also fine candies, call at Ray's drug store.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Levi Cain, deceased, are notified to present them to Master Commissioner Kehoe.

ACTING GOVERNOR WORTHINGTON Monday morning pardoned S. C. Wilhoit, sentenced in Scott County, in May, 1895, for manslaughter.

THE December term of the United States District Court convened Monday morning at Covington with Judge Barr on the bench.

THE Cincinnati Post states that Governor Bradley was able to take an "airing" Monday afternoon and that his "throat is better."

MRS. WILL GIBSON will take orders for cakes. Leave orders at G. W. Geisel's, or rooms 21 and 22, third floor, Hill House—Sutton street side.

A SCHEDULE of the assets and liabilities of the trust estate of Anna M. Frazer has been filed in the County Court. Assets, \$248.94; liabilities, \$878.98.

PARTIES having claims against the estate of the late F. P. Boughner are notified to present them to Master Commissioner Kehoe. See notice elsewhere.

THE elegant painting displayed in the window at Ray's drug store by Miss Alleyne Hamilton is greatly admired, and the fair artist has received many compliments.

COL. L. E. CASEY has discontinued the Covington Bell and moves to Middlesborough. Whether he contemplates engaging in journalism at the Magic Mountain City is not known.

WE have been planning for months to make our store and stock ideal ones and believe we have to-day the best appointed jewelry store and carefully selected stock to be found in the State. You will make a mistake if you don't look here before deciding on your Christmas presents.

BALLENGER.

Insist on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

# The Cold Wave

IS HERE, AND  
IF NOT PREPARED FOR  
IT, COME IN AND INTERVIEW US.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Fleeced Underwear at 25, 35 and 50c.  
Men's All Wool Shirts and Drawers at 75c. and \$1.00.  
Ladies', Gents' and Children's warm Mitts at 10, 15 ann 25c.  
Men's Working Gloves at 25, 35, 50 and 75c.  
Men's extra heavy All Wool Half Hose at 25c.  
Men's Cotton Half Hose at 5c., 10c. and 12 1-2c.  
Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Hose at 12 1-2, 15, 20 and 25c.  
Ladies' Fast Black Fleece Lined Hose at 10, 15 and 25c.  
This cold snap calls for Blankets. We have them in cotton at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25.  
All Wool Blankets in red, gray and white at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5 per pair.  
Bed Comforts at 75c., \$1, \$1.25.  
In fact everything to keep you warm will be found in our stock. Prices always the lowest.

## BROWNING & CO.

## Ladies'

Vici Kid Goodyear Welt, button and polish, new style lasts, \$2.50, worth \$3.00.

F. B. RANSON & CO.

It is said a bill will be presented to the next Legislature asking that it be made unlawful to kill a quail in Kentucky for five years.

ACTING GOVERNOR WORTHINGTON has pardoned Rebecca Williams, a white woman of Lewis County. She had been sentenced to serve two years for house-breaking.

FRANK ROYER, conductor on a C. and O. freight train, fell from the top of a car while crossing the bridge at Sixteenth and Garrard streets at Covington Sunday night and received injuries that will probably prove fatal.

DR. A. H. WALL has an interesting collection of Confederate memorials, among them a handsome silk handkerchief, recently received, containing pictures of a great trio of Confederate chieftains—Generals Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson and P. T. Beauregard.

### River News.

The river continues falling.

The Sherley for Pomeroy and Virginia for Pittsburg will pass up to-night. Down: Bonanza.

Enquirer: "The new J. M. Bowell left Saturday on her return trip with empties for Mt. Carbon, where she was built, at the head of navigation on Kanawha, where the Powelton Coal Works and Ship Yards are located, in the midst of the finest ship-building timber in the world, the only drawback being in getting it out of the depressions of the mountains of the wilds of New River. The fine white oak and white pine of which she is built was cut in a depression of one of the lofty mountains, moved seven miles on a tramway drawn by steam to the top of the mountain overlooking New River, shot down a slide on the opposite side from the C. and O. Railroad, carried on a suspended steel cable across the chasm in the rocks through which the river passes and carried 100 miles to the Kanawha slack water. The oak is the finest ever built into a steamboat hull, being fine grained, perfectly clear and white, and tough and elastic as whalebone. White pine sixty feet in length, without flaw, entered into her construction. Captain John F. Rust, her commander, superintended the whole construction, and is to be congratulated on having the best built towboat that was ever launched in the West Virginia waters."

TWO SECOND-HAND buggies and one surrey for sale. S. O. PORTER, Wall street.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HIGH-CUT CALF BALS and BUTTON. J. HENRY PECOR.

## SPECIAL SALE

## BEEHIVE!

200 Pairs Strictly All  
Wool 10-4 Home-made Factory Blankets, slightly soiled.

THESE goods are cheap at \$3.50 a pair. Shall offer this lot as long as they last at the unheard of price, per pair, of .....

\$1.98.

ROSENAU BROS



SEE  
THAT THE  
FAC-SIMILE  
SIGNATURE  
—OF—  
*Chas. H. Fletcher.*  
IS ON THE  
WRAPPER  
OF EVERY  
BOTTLE OF  
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." **See** See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Continued From First Page.

**The Department of Agriculture**

is so intimately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive

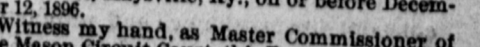
**Our Financial Methods.**

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress by successive communications and the inevitable data of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and to every principle of equity and with the strongest peril and perniciety. The

GREENFIELD, Ind., Dec. 8.—Quitman Jackson, county superintendent, has been appointed receiver of the new Greenfield Hotel company by the judge of the circuit court. Assets, \$35,000; liabilities, \$20,000. The receiver gave bond in \$40,000.

ailed from Belgium, with a very large cargo of dynamite, as alleged designed for the revolutionary leaders in Cuba. When searched by the Brazilian customs officers at Santos no dynamite was found on board the Darwin. It is reported that the dangerous cargo was transferred to another vessel before the ship made port.

The Spanish minister in Rio Janeiro has had several conferences with Senor Perceira, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, in relation to the Darwin.



J. N. KEHOE, M. C. M. C. C.